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Check
List
of the
Birds
of
Illinois

Published by the
Illinois Audubon Society

P. S. Palmer

Oct. 27, 1922.

[Gault, B. T.]

CHECK LIST

of the

BIRDS OF ILLINOIS

CONTENTS

Together with a short
list of 200 commoner
birds and Allen's
Key to Birds Nests

Published by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

10 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO

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1912
CHICK LIST
of the

BIRDS OF ILLINOIS

To be
published
in
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by
the
Illinois
Birds
List
Committee
of
the
Illinois
Audubon
Society
and
the
Illinois
Ornithological
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MAP OF
ILLINOIS



MAP OF ILLINOIS
SHOWING LIFE ZONES

Preface

A tentative "Check List" of Illinois birds appeared in the Spring 1917 Bulletin of the Illinois Audubon Society and again with certain revisions and additions in the succeeding number. The value of efforts of this sort was so evident that it was decided to undertake the preparation of a check list which would recognize as far as possible all authenticated data relating to the occurrence of birds in Illinois, and serve as a standard for the recording of bird notes in every portion of the state. The so-called "Comprehensive Check List of the Birds of Illinois" which occupies the greater portion of this booklet is the outcome. It is the work of Benjamin T. Gault, a member of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society, and an ornithologist whose peculiar fitness for this task is known to all students of bird migration in the Illinois area. For many years an accurate and discriminating observer, he had accumulated private records which have been of the greatest value in the preparation of this list. The project has involved an almost endless amount of work and a great deal of pains-taking research. Mr. Gault's sole compensation for this is to be in the assistance which the Check List will render to observers and students of bird life everywhere in Illinois.

Elsewhere, Mr. Gault acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Robert Ridgway and others whose contributions to the Check List have been of the highest importance, and who have generously co-operated in every possible way. To all these and to Mr. Gault, likewise, the Illinois Audubon Society wishes to extend its thanks and the assurance of deepest appreciation of service rendered. The Society is honored in being permitted to put its imprint on this composite effort.

For some years the Illinois Audubon Society has furnished schools with a wall chart containing a

list of two hundred of the more common birds of Illinois. It is purely arbitrary in its nature and represents a sort of compromise on the part of those who were asked to state their opinion as to the two hundred birds which are "more common" in Illinois. This list is included in this booklet with the hope that it will be of value for ready reference and that the beginner may look upon it as a satisfactory working list.

The key to birds' nests which is also included in this booklet is the work of Doctor Arthur A. Allen, of *Syracuse*, New York, and has appeared in a recent number of "Bird Lore." Doctor Allen has waived the copyright privileges for its use in this Check List, and the Illinois Audubon Society is greatly indebted to him for this favor. The key should prove to be of great service to observers in the field.

The Illinois Audubon Society hopes that observers will find that the form in which this booklet is issued lends itself to pocket use and the exigencies of field work, and that the wide margins will invite pencil notes made "on the spot."

J. L. S.

Foreword

To the writer is allotted a little space to comment on the map which faces the title page of this booklet, and to make acknowledgment of the expert advice and assistance which has made it possible for him to complete the task of putting together the "Comprehensive List of Birds" with which the greater portion of this booklet is concerned.

The map defines for the first time the three divisions of the state hitherto referred to as Northern, Central, and Southern Illinois. It also illustrates in color the faunal areas or life zones described by Mr. Ridgway in the introduction to the list just mentioned. The original idea as suggested by Mr. Ridgway has been followed out by making the divisional lines of separation between the stated areas run as nearly as practicable along isothermal lines. The isotherm selected in marking the separation between the Northern and Central divisions is the mean annual of 51 degrees, while that between the Central and Southern is 55 degrees. The division lines as they appear heavily shaded are made to follow county lines. This procedure is somewhat arbitrary but it is probable that it fairly approximates the true boundaries, and there is considerable gain to students in the field by bringing out geographic limitations so definitely. The Introduction to the Comprehensive Check List by Mr. Ridgway, which appears in its proper place, clearly sets forth the significance of the zonal areas and their importance in explaining the distribution of bird life. Mr. Ridgway's discussion is a valuable contribution to this subject.

It remains to acknowledge the liberal support and assistance given the writer in the preparation of the Check List. For the contribution of notes, observations, and items of interest, for original suggestions and careful criticism, and for expert advice and help in the actual preparation of the booklet,

the writer wishes to express his appreciation and thanks to each of the following persons: R. Magoon Barnes, Henry K. Coale, Ruthven Deane, C. W. G. Eifrig, Chreswell J. Hunt, Orpheus M. Schantz, George P. Lewis, Nathan Leopold, Jr., Frederic H. Pattee, Colin C. Sanborn, Jesse L. Smith, Herbert L. Stoddard, Harry S. Swarth, and Otto Widmann.

In addition to the foregoing, special reference should be made to the four following names: Edward R. Ford, who has contributed the nesting and breeding records for the northern part of the state, chiefly that portion known as the "Chicago Area," a careful observer and a specialist in his line; Isaac E. Hess, a conscientious ornithologist who has done exceedingly good work in the Champaign County district in the central part of the state, and has supplied, on this occasion, the breeding data for that portion of the county within a ten-mile radius of his home in Philo; C. B. Vandercook, a bird-student of long years' standing who, likewise, has rendered a similar service for the Marion, and a portion of the Clinton County, district of Southern Illinois; and, finally, our good friend, the veteran ornithologist, Robert Ridgway, who, independent of his other achievements, which have given him an international reputation, is regarded as the leading authority on the birds of this state. These gentlemen have very generously contributed the specific information relating to the birds of their respective districts, and to them are especially due the thanks of the writer and of the Illinois Audubon Society.

BENJAMIN T. GAULT.

A List of 200 Commoner Birds of Illinois

In compiling the "List of 200 Illinois Birds" the customary arrangement of families and species, followed by ornithologists, has been reversed in order that the more familiar birds should be at the beginning rather than at the end of the list.

Since the north and south extension of the state is approximately 400 miles, there is considerable variation in the species to be found in areas so widely separated. A combined list of the birds common in different portions of the state will therefore not be workable in every portion of the state, unless qualifying marks of some sort are used. In the following list this is accomplished by placing after the names of those common only in certain portions of the state, (N) indicating North, (C) Central, and (S) Southern. For example, the Cardinal, although found here and there in northern Illinois, can be said to be common only in central and southern Illinois. It therefore appears in the list as follows:—Cardinal (C) (S).

All names on the list not followed by bracketed letters represent birds that are common throughout the state. It should be noted that this entire list is included in the "Comprehensive Check List" together with many more birds more or less rare in the state. The latter list is to be found on pages 23 to 80.

Thrushes and Bluebird

Bluebird

Robin

Hermit Thrush

Olive-backed Thrush

Gray-cheeked Thrush

Willow Thrush

Wood Thrush

Kinglets and Gnatcatcher

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

Golden-crowned Kinglet

Nuthatches and Titmice

Carolina Chickadee (S)
 Chickadee (N) (C)
 Tufted Titmouse (C) (S)
 Red-breasted Nuthatch
 White-breasted Nuthatch

Creepers

Brown Creeper

Mockingbirds, Wrens, Etc.

Long-billed Marsh Wren
 Short-billed Marsh Wren
 Winter Wren
 House Wren
 Bewick's Wren (S)
 Carolina Wren (C) (S)
 Brown Thrasher
 Catbird
 Mockingbird (S)

Pipit

Pipit

Warblers

Redstart
 Canadian Warbler
 Wilson's Warbler
 Hooded Warbler (S)
 Yellow-breasted Chat (C) (S)
 Maryland Yellow-throat
 Mourning Warbler
 Connecticut Warbler
 Kentucky Warbler (C) (S)
 Louisiana Water-thrush (C) (S)
 Grinnell's Water-thrush
 Oven-bird
 Palm Warbler
 Pine Warbler
 Black-throated Green Warbler
 Blackburnian Warbler
 Black-poll Warbler
 Bay-breasted Warbler
 Chestnut-sided Warbler

Cerulean Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Myrtle Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Cape May Warbler
Northern Parula Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Golden-winged Warbler
Blue-winged Warbler (C) (S)
Worm-eating Warbler (S)
Prothonotary Warbler (C) (S)
Black and White Warbler

Vireos

White-eyed Vireo (C) (S)
Yellow-throated Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo

Shrike

Migrant Shrike

Waxwing

Cedar Waxwing

Swallows

Rough-winged Swallow
Bank Swallow
Tree Swallow
Barn Swallow
Cliff Swallow
Purple Martin

Tanagers

Summer Tanager (C) (S)
Scarlet Tanager

Finches, Sparrows, Etc.

Dickcissel
Indigo Bunting
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Cardinal (C) (S)
Towhee

Fox Sparrow
 Swamp Sparrow
 Song Sparrow
 Slate-colored Junco
 Field Sparrow
 Chipping Sparrow
 Tree Sparrow (N) (C)
 White-throated Sparrow
 White-crowned Sparrow
 Lark Sparrow
 Henslow's Sparrow
 Grasshopper Sparrow
 Savannah Sparrow
 Vesper Sparrow
 Lapland Longspur (N) (C)
 Snow Bunting (N)
 Pine Siskin
 Goldfinch
 Redpoll
 Crossbill (N)
 House Sparrow
 Purple Finch

Blackbirds, Orioles, Etc.

Bronzed Grackle
 Rusty Blackbird
 Baltimore Oriole
 Orchard Oriole
 Meadowlark
 Red-winged Blackbird
 Cowbird
 Bobolink

Crow and Jay

Crow
 Blue Jay

Lark

Prairie Horned Lark

Flycatchers

Least Flycatcher
 Traill's Flycatcher
 Acadian Flycatcher
 Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

Wood Pewee
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Phoebe
Crested Flycatcher
Kingbird

Whip-Poor-Will, Nighthawk Swift and Hummingbird

Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Chimney Swift
Nighthawk
Whip-poor-will

Woodpeckers

Northern Flicker
Red-bellied Woodpecker (C)
(S)
Red-headed Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker

Cuckoos and Kingfisher

Belted Kingfisher
Black-billed Cuckoo
Yellow-billed Cuckoo

Owls

Great Horned Owl
Screech Owl
Barred Owl
Short-eared Owl
Long-eared Owl

Hawks

Sparrow Hawk
Rough-legged Hawk (N) (C)
Broad-winged Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Marsh Hawk

Vulture

Turkey Vulture (C) (S)

Dove

Mourning Dove

Bob-White and Grouse

Prairie Chicken (N) (C)

Ruffed Grouse

Bob-white

Plovers

Semipalmated Plover

Killdeer

Snipe, Sandpipers, Etc.

Spotted Sandpiper

Bartramian Sandpiper (N) (C)

Solitary Sandpiper

Yellow-legs

Semipalmated Sandpiper

Least Sandpiper

Pectoral Sandpiper

Wilson's Snipe

Woodcock

Rails, Gallinule, and Coot

Coot

Florida Gallinule

Sora

Virginia Rail

King Rail

Bitterns, Herons, Etc.

Black-crowned Night Heron

Green Heron

Great Blue Heron

Least Bittern

Bittern

Ducks and Geese

Canada Goose

Buffle-head

Golden-eye (N) (C)

Ring-necked Duck

Lesser Scaup Duck

Canvas-back

Redhead

Wood Duck

Pintail

Shoveller

Blue-winged Teal

Green-winged Teal

Baldpate

Mallard

Hooded Merganser

Red-breasted Merganser

Merganser

Cormorant

Double-crested Cormorant

Gulls and Terns

Black Tern

Common Tern

Forster's Tern

Bonaparte's Gull

Ring-billed Gull

Herring Gull

Loon

Loon

Grebes

Pied-billed Grebe

Horned Grebe

Key to Birds' Nests

By Dr. Arthur A. Allen

Ithaca, N. Y.

- A. On the ground or in tussocks of grass..... I
- AA. In the ground (in burrows)..... II
- AAA. Above ground, in bushes or trees, on cliffs, or about buildings.

 - B. Hanging or semi-pensile nests..... III
 - BB. Not hanging.
 - C. In holes in trees or in bird-boxes..... IV
 - CC. Not in holes.
 - D. Containing sticks or large twigs..... V
 - DD. With no sticks.
 - E. Felted nests of cottony materials... VI
 - EE. Not felted.
 - F. Containing an inner layer of mud.. VII
 - FF. With no mud.
 - G. Covered with lichens..... VIII
 - GG. With no lichens.
 - H. Mostly of bark, fibers and rootlets, with or without horsehair lining
 - HH. Mostly of grasses, rootlets, straws, and leaves, usually with horsehair in the lining.
 - J. Not spherical
 - JJ. Spherical nests
 - I. On the Ground or in Tussocks of Grass: These nests are seldom found except when occupied, and then can be identified by the birds. Only a list will be given. See also spherical nests.
 - In Fields: Bobolink, Bob-white, Field Sparrow, Grasshopper Sparrow, Horned Lark, Killdeer, Meadowlark, Nighthawk, Pheasant, Savannah Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Spotted Sandpiper, Vesper Sparrow.

In Woods: Black and White Warbler, Brown Thrasher, Canadian Warbler, Hermit Thrush, Junco, Louisiana Water-thrush, Mourning Warbler, Ovenbird, Ruffed Grouse, Song Sparrow, Towhee, Veery, Water-thrush, Whip-poor-will, Woodcock.

In Marshes: Bittern, Black Duck, Black Tern, Coot, Florida Gallinule, King Rail, Loon, Marsh Hawk, Maryland Yellow-throat, Pied-billed Grebe, Short-eared Owl, Sora Rail, Swamp Sparrow, Virginia Rail, Wilson's Snipe.

II. In Burrows in the Ground:

A. Nesting in colonies in sand-banks....

Bank Swallow

AA. Nesting singly.

B. Drilling its own burrow.....Kingfisher

BB. Utilizing some other burrow.....

Rough-winged Swallow

III. Hanging or Semi-pensile Nests:

A. In reeds or swamp bushes.

B. Open above.

1. A platform only slightly hollowed..

Least Bittern

2. Deeply hollowed. Red-winged Blackbird

BB. Spherical nests-opening side.....

Long and Short-billed Marsh Wrens

AA. In upland bushes and trees.

B. Small, less than 2 inches deep inside,
fully suspended.

1. In berry bushes. White-eyed Vireo

2. In low branches or saplings...

Red-eyed Vireo

3. In evergreens (usually).....

Blue-headed Vireo

4. In middle of tree

Yellow-throated Vireo

5. In tree top or outer branches..

Warbling Vireo

BB. Small, semi-pensile, partially sup-
portedAcadian Flycatcher

BBB. Larger, over 2 inches deep inside.

1. Of dried grasses, sometimes partially supported.....

Orchard Oriole

2. Of fibers, strings, and the like.

Baltimore Oriole

IV. In Holes in Trees or in Bird-Boxes.

A. Nesting in colonies.....Purple Martin

AA. Nesting singly.

B. Drilling holes, no nest at bottom.

1. Opening about 1½ inches....

Downy Woodpecker

2. Opening about 1¾ inches....

Hairy Woodpecker

3. Opening about 2 inches.....

Red-headed Woodpecker

4. Opening over 2 inches.....Flicker

BB. Using old Woodpecker holes or natural cavities of the same size or bird-houses with similar openings, building a nest at bottom of cavity.

1. Nest of sticks lined with feathers

House Wren

2. Nest entirely of grasses...Bluebird

3. Nest of straws and feathers.

a. Nest cup-like, open above.

Tree Swallow

b. Nest spherical or partially arched

House (English) Sparrow

4. Nest of fibers, moss, wool, and feathers..Chickadee and Nuthatch

5. Nest usually containing a cast snake-skin....Crested Flycatcher

BBB. Using Flicker holes or natural cavities of similar size, no nest built....

Sparrow Hawk, Screech Owl, and Saw-whet Owl

BBBB. Using larger natural cavities.....

Barred Owl, Great-horned Owl, and Wood Duck

V. Containing Sticks or Large Twigs.

A. Bulky nests in trees, 15 to 60 inches outside diameter.

1. Very large, 30 to 60 inches..... Fish Hawk and Bald Eagle
2. Smaller, no lining, flat..... Herons
3. Hollowed, lining of bark..... Crow and Owl

Great-horned

Long-eared

4. Hollowed, lining of fresh leaves or evergreens

Hawks

Red-shouldered

Red-tailed

Cooper's

Sharp-shinned

5. Spherical nests

AA. Smaller nests, less than 15 inches outside.

- B. Cup-like chimneys, hollow trees, or silos

Chimney Swift

BB. Otherwise.

- C. Platform, very shallow.

1. No lining

Mourning Dove

2. A little lining

Cuckoos

CC. Deeply hollowed, 1 to 3 inches deep.

- D. In thickets or scrubby trees, under 3½ inches inside diameter.

1. Lining of leaves and rootlets.

Catbird and Brown Thrasher

2. Lining of bark and wool...

Migrant Shrike

DD. In trees usually evergreen, over

3½ inches inside diameter...

Blue Jay

VI. Felted Nest of Cottony Materials:

A. Nests wider than high, containing thistledown

Goldfinch

AA. Nests higher than wide, no thistledown.

B. Thick walled, usually in vertical fork of bush or tree..

Yellow Warbler

BB. Thick walled, usually on horizontal branch of apple or similar tree usually decorated with bits of paper Least Flycatcher

BBB. Thin walled, usually close to trunk of small sapling..... Redstart

VII. Containing Layer of Mud:

A. Built in trees.

B. Of grasses and mud, usually no moss, or dead leaves.

1. Under 4 inches inside diameter Robin
2. Over 4 inches inside diameter. Bronzed Grackle

BB. Containing dead leaves and usually moss Wood Thrush

AA. Built on buildings, bridges or cliffs.

B. Outer layer of grasses, mud within.

1. Under 4 inches diameter..... Robin
2. Over 4 inches inside diameter. Bronzed Grackle

BB. Outer layer of mud, some grasses.

1. Open at top, cup-shaped..... Barn Swallow
2. Open at side, gourd-shaped... Cliff Swallow

BBB. Outer layer of moss and mud... Phoebe

VIII. With an Outer Covering of Lichens, Saddled on Branch.

A. Very small, less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches outside diameter Ruby-throated Hummingbird

AA. Larger, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches outside diameter.

1. Very deep, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches..... Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
2. Shallow, under $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches..... Wood Pewee

IX. Mostly of Bark, Fibers, and Rootlets, With or Without Horsehair Lining.

A. Small woodland nests, usually in evergreens, less than 2 inches in diameter

(seldom found)..Pine Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Purple Finch, Blackburnian Warbler.

AA. Small woodland nests, less than 2 inches in diameter usually in bushes or sprouts.

1. No dead wood in bottom.....
Chestnut-sided Warbler

2. Bits of dead wood in bottom..
Black-throated Blue Warbler

AAA. Orchard or woodland nests, over 2 inches inside diameter.

B. Unusually thin, flimsy structures.

1. Little or no lining, usually in high bushes

Rose-breasted Grosbeak

2. Considerable lining, usually in trees

Scarlet Tanager

BB. Thick, well-formed structures with some cotton or wool.

1. Shallow, about 1 inch deep..Kingbird

2. Deeper, about 1½ inches deep..
Cedar Waxwing

X. Mostly of Grasses, Rootlets, Straws, and Leaves, Usually with Horsehair in the Lining, and not Spherical.

A. With many leaves, placed in weeds, ferns, or low bushes.

1. Under 2 inches inside diameter.
Indigo Bunting

2. Over 2 inches inside diameter.
a. Nest placed on mat of leaves.

Veery

b. Leaves woven into nest....
Yellow-breasted Chat

AA. With few or no leaves.

B. Less than 1¾ inches inside diameter.
1. With thick horsehair lining....

Chipping Sparrow

2. With few hairs, or none.....
Field Sparrow

BB. Over 2 inches inside diameter.

1. With many or few hairs in lining.

Song Sparrow

2. No hairs, a few leaves.....

Yellow-breasted Chat

XI. Spherical Nests of Grasses, Bark, or Fibers:

A. On the ground very thickly lined
with soft grasses..... Meadow Mouse

AA. In bushes or vines, usually on some
old bird's nest and lined with cot-
ton or wool..... Deer Mouse

AAA. In trees or about buildings.

1. Of bark and fibers, no lining, us-
ually some leaves or sticks,
often on an old crow's nest. Squirrel

2. Of grasses lined with feathers..

House Sparrow

.....

.....

.....

.....

Introduction to Comprehensive List

This Check List of the Birds of Illinois, prepared by Mr. Gault, is intended for the use of local observers.

As shown on the map, the State of Illinois includes portions of the three life-zones into which the Austral Region of North America is divided.^a These life-zones are based primarily on temperature, which is without doubt a controlling factor, especially the mean temperature of the breeding season (corresponding to the growing season of plants) and of the colder months (corresponding to the dormant season of vegetation), the latter as influencing the southward migration of birds; and the bioclimatic law of latitude, longitude and altitude.^b But temperature alone is not sufficient to explain all the phenomena of geographic distribution; obviously other factors must be considered, such as ecological conditions, and past geological history.

While unquestionably the best graphic presentation of the subject extant, the Biological Survey zone-map, nevertheless, requires more or less modification in minor details. It shows the Transition and Lower Austral zones as barely touching the northern and southern edges, respectively, of Illinois, more than ninety-nine per cent of the area of the state being occupied by the Upper Austral Zone. Obviously this is so far from being correct that a division of the state into three approximately equal divisions would far better express the facts. It should be borne in mind, however, that in reality there are no "hard and fast lines" or sharply defined boundaries between the life-zones, each blending gradually into the next, or when, as sometimes happens locally, the transition is abrupt, the two areas interdigitate; and, therefore, that when a sharp division is shown on a map the line of demarcation must be considered an arbitrary one, especially when county lines are followed, as has been done in the present case for the convenience of observers.

By far the greater number of birds (as well as other animals and plants) occurring in Illinois have a range

covering, as a whole, the entire state; but a certain number of species have a more or less restricted breeding range, one set being confined to the more northern, the other to the more southern portion of the state. Some of the Transition Zone species occupy, during the breeding season, only the northern portion of that zone, others most of that area, while others invade, to a greater or lesser extent, the Upper Austral Zone. In like manner some species are restricted to the more southern portion of the Lower Austral Zone, while others extend, in some cases at least as recent invaders, farther northward, some of them nearly across the Upper Austral Zone, or even to within the edge of the Transition Zone. The Upper Austral Zone, therefore, is an area of overlapping of Transition Zone and Lower Austral Zone species, there being none peculiar to the area. In reality, the life-zones, as generally understood and accepted, are more or less indefinite and even unstable. As an able writer on the subject has remarked, "the present aspects of dispersal are a result of past conditions—a fauna is the expression of a certain adjustment between organisms and their environment, and—the most important direct factor in any environment is the nature of the vegetation which is conditioned by soil and by the climatic factors of heat and moisture, and that our so-called faunas —in reality represent a somewhat temporary state of groups of species in relation to breeding areas, and the more or less arbitrary boundaries of these faunas represent our knowledge only of the present conditions of distribution."^c

That the breeding range of some species of birds has been subject to mutations of very considerable extent within the memory of persons now living is a well-known fact. The practical disappearance of the Dickcissel from the entire country east of the Alleghenies is a case in point. Here in Illinois three notable examples may be cited: the song-sparrow, which in seven years extended its breeding range one hundred miles farther southward in the Wabash Valley (from Paris to Grayville); the House Wren, which previous to 1869 was absolutely unknown in southeastern Illinois, where it has since become abundant

and now almost replaces Bewick's Wren; the Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Wren, Prothonotary Warbler, Long-billed Marsh Wren and Cardinal, which have recently occupied, as breeding birds, portions of the Transition Zone; and Bachman's Sparrow, originally a Lower Austral species but now found breeding in the Upper Austral if not in the Transition Zone.

It is also well known to observers that different species of birds vary greatly in relative numbers in different years, and also that while a few seem to be increasing in numbers others are becoming more scarce, some to the point of virtual extirpation, at least locally; while several have completely disappeared in Illinois, as the Passenger Pigeon the Carolina Paroquet and the Ivory-billed Woodpecker, the first for some years actually extinct, the other two very nearly so. As late as 1871 the Swallow-tailed Kite and Mississippi Kite were abundant in Richland County, both breeding here. Of the former I have neither seen a specimen nor heard of anyone else seeing one during the past forty years, and the last individuals (a pair) of the latter seen by me were observed in July, 1910. Here in Richland County the Wood Thrush and Carolina Wren are both so rare now that not more than one or two, if that many, are seen or heard each season.

The Barn Swallow and Cliff Swallow have here both entirely disappeared as breeding birds, in their case the imported House Sparrow being directly responsible. Matters of this kind are not only interesting in themselves but have a more or less important bearing on the problems of geographic distribution, and local observers have therefore the opportunity of adding much valuable information on the subject.

So much remains to be done in the way of working out in detail the distribution of every species whose breeding range includes only a portion of the state, that until we have carefully prepared annotated lists of the birds of practically *every county* we cannot hope to indicate on a map with more than approximate accuracy the limits of the several life-zones; the best that we can do at present is to draw the boundaries as they appear most probable in the light of our imperfect knowledge.

As previously stated, there are certain species of birds which are confined during the breeding season to the northern third (more or less) of Illinois, and others which breed only in the southern third (more or less). These, together with the trees peculiar to each section, and, therefore, also characterizing the two extreme faunal areas, are, in part, the following:—

Illinois birds which breed only in the Northern Third (more or less) of the state.

Wilson's Snipe, Solitary Sandpiper, Wilson's Phalarope, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Least Flycatcher, Bobolink, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Purple Finch, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Savanna Sparrow, Nelson's Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Song Sparrow (except along the Wabash River), Philadelphia Vireo, Golden-winged Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Grinnell's Water-thrush, Short-billed Marsh Wren, Brown Creeper, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Chickadee,^d Veery.

Illinois trees occurring only in the northern third (more or less) of the state.

White Pine, Jack Pine, Larch (Tamarack), Arborvitae, Aspen, Balsam Poplar, Gray Birch, Paper Birch, Hill's Oak, Cork Elm, Mountain Ash, Pin Cherry, Choke Cherry, Canada Plum.

Illinois birds breeding or at least occurring in summer only in the southern third (more or less) of the state.

Water Turkey, Mexican Cormorant, Wood Ibis, Snowy Egret, Reddish Egret, Little Blue Heron, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Black Vulture, Mississippi Kite, Chuck-will's widow, Blue Grosbeak, Swainson's Warbler, Bachman's Warbler, Carolina Chickadee. To these might be added several species were they not now completely extirpated, among them the Carolina Paroquet and the Ivory-billed Woodpecker.

Illinois trees occurring only in the southern third (more or less) of the state.

Bald Cypress, Pecan, Water Hickory, Arkansas Hickory, Swamp Cottonwood, Ward's Willow, Spanish Oak, Water Oak, Willow Oak, Overcup Oak, Cow

Oak, Winged Elm, Southern Red Elm, Planer Tree, Mississippi Hackberry, Cucumber Tree, Sweet Gum, Narrow-leaved Crab-apple, Lance-leaved Crab-apple, Green Haw, Shining Haw, Washington Haw, Barberry-leaved Haw, Wild Goose Plum, Chickasa Plum, Water Locust, Black Locust, Deciduous Holly, Yellow Buckeye, Carolina Buckthorn, Florida Linden, Michaux's Linden, Hercules Club, Swamp Tupelo, Farkelberry, Woolly Bumelia, Southern Bumelia, Pumpkin Ash, Catalpa, Southern Black Haw.

In addition to the species of birds which characterize the Lower Austral Zone in Illinois, there are many subspecies, for, as a rule, whenever a species of wide distribution is represented in the Gulf States by a peculiar subspecies it is the latter which breeds in Southern Illinois, at least the extreme southern portion and in the lower Wabash Valley. Species thus represented by their southern subspecies are: Great Blue Heron, Screech Owl, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Flicker, Night-hawk, Bluejay, Crow, Red-winged Blackbird, Meadow-lark, White-breasted Nuthatch and Robin. The Lower Austral Zone is negatively characterized by the absence (total or comparative) during winter of many northern birds which are more or less common during the season in the more northern portions of the state. None of the following, for example, has ever been observed, even during the most severe winters here in Richland County though some of them may occur in other parts of southern Illinois: Goshawk, Great Gray Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Evening Grosbeak, Pine Grosbeak, Redpoll, Snowflake, Bohemian Wax-wing, Northern Shrike and Chickadee.^d

As might be expected from the geographic position of Illinois, its bird fauna contains a few western species. So far as known these are as follows, those breeding (or formerly breeding) in Illinois being in

italics: *Wilson's Phalarope*, Marbled Godwit, Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk, *Swainson's Hawk*, Prairie Falcon, *Yellow-headed Blackbird*, *Western Meadowlark*, Smith's Longspur, McCown's Longspur, *Le Conte's Sparrow*, Harris' Sparrow, *Clay-colored Sparrow*, Montana Junco and *Bell's Vireo*.

ROBERT RIDGWAY.

*a*See the Biological Survey Zone Map of North America, published with the American Ornithologists' Union Check List, third edition.

*b*As explained by Hopkins in the Scientific Monthly, Vol. 8, June, 1919, pages 495 to 513.

*c*Spencer Trotter, M. D. The Faunal Divisions of Eastern North America. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Vol. XV, Second Series, 1912, pp. 297-218.

*d*Of course the northern species of (*P. atricapillus*) is meant, the Chickadee of southern Illinois being *P. carolinensis*.

Explanation

For the sake of compactness and to avoid repetition of unnecessary printing, abbreviations and symbols have been used largely throughout this list. Thus we have, for example in heavy faced type, wherever appearing immediately after the name of bird, the following:

P. R. Permanent resident. Resident, or to be found the year round.

S. R. Summer resident. Present during the warmer months only and usually found nesting.

T. V. Transient visitant. A migrant, usually occurring both spring and fall; simply passing through.

W. V. Winter visitant. Present during the colder months only.

In cases, however, where these letters have been used in the body of the text a lighter-faced type has been employed.

The following capitals also have been used, viz:—

N. Northern Illinois.

C. Central Illinois.

S. Southern Illinois.

N. C. S. would therefore, mean the species is to be met with in practically all parts, at least the three divisions of the state.

Breeding Symbols:

The sectional mark [§] stands for N. Ill., mainly understood to be the Chicago Area, and unless otherwise stated, is given on the authority of Edward R. Ford.

A single dagger [†] is intended for the Philo, or Champaign County, district of C. Ill., and used on the authority of Isaac E. Hess.

A double dagger [‡] denotes, or indicates the Marion County district of S. Ill.—authority C. B. Vandercook.

The dash [—] is for the Richland district of S. Ill., the home county and used on authority of Robert Ridgway.

The asterisk [*] is for extreme S. Ill., and unless otherwise stated, on the authority of Robert Ridgway.

A combination like this [§†‡—*] would mean the species has been found nesting or breeding practically over the entire state.

A Comprehensive List of the Birds of Illinois

GREBES.

Holboell's Grebe. T.V.

Uncommon late fall and early spring migrant on Lake Michigan. Rare W. V.

§Horned Grebe. S.R., N.

Probably very rare, if not questionable, as a breeder at present day. Formerly casual S. R. in N. Ill. Regular T. V. in state.

Eared Grebe. T.V.

Rare visitant from the west.

Listed by Nelson who regarded it a not uncommon winter visitant to Lake Michigan. Positive records have been made for the adjoining states of Ind. and Wis.

§Pied-billed Grebe. S.R., N. C. S.

Common. Most numerous perhaps in N. Ill.

LOONS.

§Loon. S.R., N.

No recent nesting records, so far as known. Formerly regular S. R. in Ill. Fairly common migrant in state. Winters in S. Ill., and also on Lake Michigan.

Red-throated Loon. T.V.

Regular T. V. to parts of state. W. V. on Lake Michigan. Not as common as the preceding.

JAEGERS.

Pomarine Jaeger.

Rare straggler to Ill. Met with by Nelson near Chicago.

However, in addition to the foregoing, what may be regarded as an unquestionably good record of this bird, considering the carefully detailed description and the amount of time devoted to its study—the better part of a day—was made by Lewis and Watson at Lincoln Park, Chicago, on Oct. 16, 1921. The specimen was in the dark or sooty plumage, the melanotic phase, largely diagnostic, if not characteristic of this bird, as compared with the following, the Long-tailed Jaeger.

Long-tailed Jaeger.

The above remark also applies to some extent here, though it probably is more numerous than the preceding. Recorded by Ridgway from near Cairo.

Positive records have been made by Woodruff for the adjoining states of Wis. and Ind., and Stoddard also has recorded it from N. W. Indiana. Doubtless occurs quite regularly at the southern-end of Lake Michigan, if not actually within our borders.

GULLS AND TERNS.

Kittiwake Gull.

Rare straggler. Lake Michigan and Illinois River records are given by Woodruff. Also included in his list of N. E. Ill. Birds, by Nelson.

Glaucous Gull.

Has occurred rarely on Lake Michigan. Both Nelson and Ridgway include it in their lists. Positive records for N. W. Indiana and Milwaukee, Wis.

Iceland Gull.

W. V. to Lake Michigan. Apparently of uncommon occurrence. Listed by Nelson. Kumlein and Hollister also give it for Wis.

Great Black-backed Gull.

T.V.

And W. R. on Lake Michigan. Not common. Met with by Nelson who regarded it as not uncommon. There are Wis. records, but is not included by Woodruff in the Chicago Area list.

Herring Gull. T.V.

In parts of state. Common W. R. on Lake Michigan. Some immature and non-breeding birds summer regularly on Lake Michigan.

Ring-billed Gull. T.V.

Common as a migrant. Some winter on Lake Michigan and, like the preceding, also summer within our limits, on Lake Michigan, but to a much lesser extent.

Laughing Gull.

Rare straggler inland. Probably accidental within our limits. Positive records of its actual occurrence, however, appear to be lacking. There is, however, a positive record for Wis.

Franklin's Gull.

Rare straggler from the interior. Recorded by Ridgway from near Warsaw on the positive authority of Worthen.

Sight records, although for the most part of young, winter-plumaged, or immature birds, but unquestionably referable to this gull, were made by Lewis, Watson and the writer at Lincoln Park, Chicago during the present fall season of 1921.

Bonaparte's Gull. T.V.

Common as a migrant, even abundant on Lake Michigan, where a few also have been reported as wintering. It also summers, at least occasionally, in considerable numbers, within our limits on Lake Michigan.

Sabine's Gull.

Accidental visitant to Lake Michigan and Mississippi River from the Arctic regions. Records from near Chicago (Nelson), and Warsaw (Fleming).

Gull-billed Tern.

Of exceedingly rare and questionable occurrence on Lake Michigan. Positive records lacking although listed by both Nelson and Ridgway.

Caspian Tern. T.V.

Apparently of regular but not common occurrence within our limits on Lake Michigan.

Royal Tern.

Probably accidental. Actual evidence of its occurrence seems lacking. Listed on the authority of Nelson.

§Forster's Tern. S.R., N.

Fairly common during migrations.

Common Tern. T.V.

Common migrant on Lake Michigan.

Least Tern.

Rare summer visitant within our limits. A positive record from the Chicago Area by Nelson.

§Black Tern. S.R., N.

And locally common. Common summer visitant to Lake Michigan.

ANHINGA.**Water-Turkey. S.R., S.**

Not uncommon in extreme S. Ill. during the summer months, and may nest.

CORMORANTS.**Double-crested Cormorant.**

S.R., C.

Chiefly T. V. Common on Illinois River during migrations, where it has been recorded as breeding (Smith).

***Florida Cormorant. S.R., S.**

Regular S. R. in S. Ill. Straggler to other parts of state.

Mexican Cormorant. S.R., S.

Breeding status not determined. Probably a casual visitor from the Gulf coast.

PELICANS.**White Pelican. T.V.**

Rare visitant to western border of state, during migrations. There is also a positive record for the Chicago Area.

Brown Pelican.

Rare straggler from the gulf coast. But one positive record, viz:—Lacon, Marshall County (Gault), on the authority of Barnes.

MAN-OF-WAR BIRD.**Man-of-War Bird.**

Accidental straggler from the Gulf coast or subtropical West Indian Islands. Recorded by Coale from Illinois side of the Mississippi opposite Henderson County.

DUCKS AND GEESE.**Merganser. T.V.**

Common. Occasional W. V. within the state, although wintering commonly and regularly on Lake Michigan.

§Red-breasted Merganser.**S.R., N.**

Occasional W. V. to all parts of state. Fairly common T. V. Winters quite commonly on Lake Michigan.

†*Hooded Merganser. S.R., N.C.S.

Common migrant in state.

§Mallard. S.R., N.

Probably confined as a breeder to northern half of state. Abundant migrant. And, along with several other species of ducks, reported wintering—

some night-roosting only, within our limits—in extreme southern part of state.

§Black Duck. S.R., N.

Not common as a breeder, but apparently on the increase as a T. V.

Gadwall. T.V.

Nelson records it as a very rare S. R. in N. E. Ill. Fairly common, but apparently only on the inland waters of the state.

European Widgeon.

Rare visitant from abroad. Several records for this and adjoining states.

Baldpate. T.V.

And a possible breeder in N. Ill. Fairly common T. V.

§Green-winged Teal. S.R., N.

Not common. Common during migrations, some wintering it is said in southern part of state.

§*Blue-winged Teal. S.R., N. C.S.

Not uncommon.

Cinnamon Teal.

Rare visitant from the west. Listed by Ridgway.

§Shoveller. T.V.

Nested formerly in N. Ill., and may do so now. Fairly common migrant.

§Pintail. S.R., N.

But rarely, if so, now. A common migrant, at least during the early spring.

†‡*Wood Duck. S. R., N.C.S.

Still reported quite common on the Illinois River. Decreasing generally, but

apparently increasing in certain localities since the discontinuance of spring hunting. Quite local, however, in distribution.

Redhead. T.V.

Fairly common migrant, but not as plentiful as formerly.

Canvas-back. T.V.

Once abundant. Still fairly common, but chiefly on some of the inland waters. Formerly abundant within the Chicago Area.

Scaup Duck. T.V.

Few in number, compared with following, with which it is sometimes associated.

§Lesser Scaup Duck. S.R., N.

Rare breeder, but common migrant. The most abundant of our ducks, and occasionally wintering on Lake Michigan, and elsewhere within the state.

§Ring-necked Duck. S.R., N.

Rare breeder, but common migrant.

Golden-eye. T.V.

Common W. V. on Lake Michigan. Fairly common migrant within the state, and wintering to some extent.

Barrow's Golden-eye. W.V.

Rare W. V. on Lake Michigan. A few records of occurrence, during the winter months, from other parts of state.

Buffle-head. T.V.

And also a winter resident on Lake Michigan. Com-

mon throughout the state, but less so than formerly within the Chicago Area.

Old-Squaw. T.V.

A common W. V. to Lake Michigan.

Harlequin Duck. W.V.

Rare W. V. on Lake Michigan. Rare visitant to other parts of state.

Eider. W.V.

Several winter records for Lake Michigan. Possibly more common than generally supposed.

King Eider. W.V.

Rare W. V. to Lake Michigan and other parts of state.

Scoter. W.V.

Not uncommon W. V. on
Lake Michigan.

White-Winged Scoter. T.V.

Quite common and regular in migrations. W. R. on Lake Michigan. Found inland during migrations.

Surf Scoter. T.V.

According to Nelson a common winter resident on Lake Michigan, and a fall and winter visitor to other waters of the state.

§Ruddy Duck. S.R., N.

But rarely. Common during migrations.

Snow Goose. T.V.

Not uncommon during migrations, and possibly more plentiful on the Mississippi River than inland in state.

Greater Snow Goose. T.V.

Probably more numerous than the preceding, as well as commoner on the Mississippi than elsewhere in state.

Blue Goose. T.V.

Occurs regularly within our borders. Said to be fairly common on the Mississippi River but less so than formerly in other portions of state.

White-fronted Goose. T.V.

At times quite plentiful on the Illinois River.

§Canada Goose. S.R., N.

Rare. Very doubtful as a breeder at present day. The most common goose occurring within our borders during migrations. Winters occasionally on Lake Michigan, and other parts of state.

Hutchins' Goose. T. V.

Far less plentiful than the preceding, if not an uncommon bird within our limits.

Cackling Goose.

Probably accidental visitor from the west. At least one positive record for the state, viz:—Addison, DuPage County (Eifrig).

Brant.

Illinois records questionable; at least formerly. An accidental straggler from the Atlantic coast.

A positive record, however, seems to have been made at Lacon, Marshall County, Nov. 9, 1921, in the capture of a young or immature specimen, which undoubtedly may be referred to this the eastern bird. It was brought to Chicago on the above date, by H. S. Hanson of that city, and left in the care of Richard A. Turtle, taxidermist, through whose courtesy a later inspection of same was made by the

writer and several others. The puzzling character of this bird's plumage created considerable interest among a number of Chicago ornithologists.

SWANS.

Whistling Swan. T.V.

Formerly fairly common. Now an uncommon visitor within our limits.

Trumpeter Swan.

No recent records. Extremely rare and possibly extinct in state.

SPOONBILL AND IBISES.

Glossy Ibis.

Probably rare straggler to S. Ill. Good records for the adjoining states; but those for Illinois are not altogether satisfactory.

Wood Ibis. S.V.

Not uncommon late summer visitor to Southern and Central Illinois.

Roseate Spoonbill.

No recent records. Very likely occurred as an occasional visitant from the south many years ago. The only positive record for Wisconsin is that of a specimen taken near Janesville, in August, 1845. Both Nelson and Ridgway list it for Illinois, but on rather indefinite evidence.

White Ibis.

Rare summer visitant to S. Ill. Ridgway has reported it from Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, as seen there during the spring of 1878, and which appears to be the only record for the state.

BITTERNS AND HERONS.

§†**Bittern. S.R., N.C.**

Common. May occur as a breeder also in S. Illinois.

§***Least Bittern. S.R., N.C.S.**
Common.**Cory's Least Bittern.**

A peculiar color-phase of the Least Bittern—one record, Lake County (Eifrig).

§††***Great Blue Heron. S.R., N.C.S.**

Chiefly T. V. and not uncommon.

Ward's Heron. S.R., S.**Egret. S.R. S.**

Probably not nesting now in S. Ill. Formerly common S. R. and a visitant, if not breeder, in other portions of the state.

Snowy Egret.

Originally not uncommon late summer visitant to S. Ill., and also, not abundantly, to other parts of state. Reported by Kennicott and Nelson as occurring in N. E. Ill.

Reddish Egret.

Recorded by Nelson as quite common late summer visitant to extreme S. Ill. No recent records.

Little Blue Heron. S.R.

Late S. R. in S. Ill. Not uncommon.

§††—***Green Heron. S.R., N.C.S.**

Common.

§†—***Black-crowned Night Heron. S.R., N.C.S.**

Locally quite common.

***Yellow-crowned Night Heron. S.R., S.**

Rather local and not very common. A rare straggler to other parts of state.

CRANES.**Whooping Crane.**

Very rare, and possibly now extinct in state. No recent records. Nelson reported it nesting sparingly in the central part of state.

†Sandhill Crane. S.R., C.

Nested formerly, but doubtless not now. Still occurs as a T. V. Not common. Hess reports the last nesting date for his section as 1872, on the authority of S. S. Love. The eggs were placed under a domestic goose for incubation; and one of the Cranes thus hatched and reared by Mr. Love, is still there.

COURLAN.**Limpkin.**

A semi-tropical and accidental straggler to the state. One reported from Champaign County by Hess.

RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOT.**§†‡—*King Rail. S.R., N.C.S.**

Common.

§†Virginia Rail. S.R., N.C.S.

Common. Replaced by the former in some localities.

§†Sora. S.R., N.C.S.

Common. Probably the most numerous of the Rails; at least formerly.

***Yellow Rail. S.R., N.C.S.**

And possibly more common than generally supposed. According to Nelson, quoting Baird, there is a nesting record for N. Ill.

§†Black Rail. S.R., N.C.

And possibly in S. Ill. Same remark, as in the case of the preceding, may apply to this Rail also.

Purple Gallinule.

Rare visitant from farther south. Several records for this and adjoining states.

§†*Florida Gallinule. S.R., N. C.S.

Common.

§†Coot. S.R., N.C.S.

Common. Very common locally during fall migration.

PHALAROPES.

Red Phalarope. T.V., N.

A very rare migrant, and given on the authority of Nelson. There are several positive records for Wis.

Northern Phalarope. T.V.

Not common. Positive records for the Chicago Area are given by Woodruff.

§Wilson's Phalarope. S.R., N.

Fairly common, but local.

AVOCET AND STILT.

Avocet. T.V.

Probably a rare visitant at the present day. No recent records so far as known. May 5, 1889 is the most recent for the Chicago Area, and made on the authority of Bandler by Stoddard. ("The Auk," Jan., 1921, p. 110).

Black-necked Stilt. T.V.

Equally as rare as the preceding at the present time. Nelson gives it as "an exceedingly rare visitant."

SNIPE, SANDPIPERs, ETC.

§†—*Woodcock. S.R., N.C.S.

Possibly not as plentiful as formerly, although locally quite common.

§Wilson's Snipe. S.R., N.

Abundant T. V.

Dowitcher. T.V.

Probably of uncommon occurrence.

Long-billed Dowitcher. T.

V.

Formerly plentiful. Now quite rare.

Stilt Sandpiper. T.V.

Rare spring, but not uncommon fall migrant.

Knot. T.V.

Occurs sparingly and chiefly along the shores of Lake Michigan.

Purple Sandpiper. T.V.

Of very rare occurrence. Two records only for the Chicago Area, (Nelson), (Woodruff).

Pectoral Sandpiper. T.V.

A few S. R., but do not nest. Common T. V.

**White-rumped Sandpiper.
T.V.**

Very rare. Records are few. Woodruff gives positive records for Lake and Morgan counties, and the writer also has taken this Sandpiper within our limits (Chicago, Oct. 20, 1877). Recently, Aug. 29, 1920, a single bird was seen by him and studied at close range, on the grass-field at the north end of Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Baird's Sandpiper. T.V.

Occurs quite regularly. Not common, though possibly more plentiful than generally supposed.

Least Sandpiper. T.V.

May have nested very rarely in former years. Common T. V.

**Red-backed Sandpiper. T.
V.**

Common, but possibly less
so than formerly.

**Semipalmated Sandpiper.
T.V.**

Occasional S. R., but do
not nest. T. V., regular
and common.

Western Sandpiper. T.V.

Of regular occurrence and
classed as common, but ap-
parently uncommon at the
present day.

Sanderling. T.V.

Common on shores of Lake
Michigan.

Marbled Godwit. T.V.

Rarely met with at present
time. The latest record for
the Chicago Area is May
15, 1889 (Brandler) and re-
cently ("The Auk," Jan.
1921, p., 110) reported by
Stoddard.

Hudsonian Godwit. T.V.

Now of very rare occur-
rence.

So far as known, the most
recent records within our
limits are those of Brand-
ler, fall of 1889, for Cook
County, since reported by
Stoddard ("The Auk," Jan.,
1921, p., 110), and later the
summer records of Wood-
ruff, June, 1892, for Lake
County.

Greater Yellow-legs. T.V.

Occasional S. R., and may
breed in N. Ill. Fairly com-
mon T. V.

§Yellow-legs. S.R., N.

Very rare breeder, a T. V.,
and possibly more plentiful
than the preceding.

Solitary Sandpiper. T.V.

Casual S. R. in N. Ill., but never found actually breeding. Chiefly T. V., regular, and quite common.

Willet.

Not common, if it actually does occur within our limits. Possibly confounded with the following. Definite information is lacking.

Western Willet. S.R., N.

Authority—W. W. Cooke. Not common even as a T. V. Nelson also lists the Willet as a rare summer resident in N. Ill.

§††*Bartramian Sandpiper. S. R., N.C.S.

Formerly common. Numbers now greatly reduced. Perhaps absent as a breeder in extreme S. Ill.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper.**T.V.**

Of extreme rarity at the present day. The few records are from N. E. Ill. Of equal rarity in the adjoining states of Wis. and Ind. The seasons of 1921, spring and fall, were noteworthy, however, in contributing materially to our local history of this bird.

Oct. 2 a positive record was made by Sanborn at Beach, Lake County. Sight records also were made within the Chicago Area as follows: Lewis, April 7, one at Jackson Park; Aug. 23, two in Lincoln Park, and observed frequently after that, or up to Sept. 15, when but one was present and last seen.

Sept. 9 the writer was able to study one carefully at close range among some

dump-piles at the north end of Lincoln Park, or in what is now being converted into new-made land. Aug. 28, four birds seen among a flock of Pectorals, in the grass-field adjoining, undoubtedly were of this species, although listed by the writer at that time, as doubtful.

§†—*Spotted Sandpiper. S.R.,
N.C.S.
Common.

§Long-billed Curlew. S.R.,
N.

Authority of Nelson, who once found it nesting in N. E. Ill. No recent records of its occurrence within the state. The latest for the Chicago Area is Sept. 22, 1889, and made on the authority of Bandler by Stoddard ("The Auk," Jan., 1921, p., 110).

Hudsonian Curlew. T.V.

But probably of very rare occurrence.

Recently, however, it has appeared within the Chicago Area (Leopold in "The Auk," Jan., 1921, p., 123), a specimen being seen Sept. 7, 1920, on the beach at Jackson Park.

Some time afterward two birds, answering this curlew's description, were reported to the writer as having been seen about the same time on the grass-field at the north end of Lincoln Park. The gentleman giving the information, a sportsman of experience, claimed to be familiar with the bird, to have hunted it years ago in Texas; and, although he had lived near the park for twenty years and over, frequently visit-

ing it, these were the first he had seen outside that state.

Eskimo Curlew.

No recent records. Possibly extinct in state.

PLOVERS.

Black-bellied Plover. T.V.

A few non-breeding birds are S. R. Fairly common T. V. along the shores of Lake Michigan and also, sparingly, inland.

Golden Plover. T.V.

Once common; now scarce and local.

Small flocks and individual birds visited the Lake Michigan shore-front the past season, twenty birds at least, in two small flocks, being seen by Hunt and the writer on the Waveland Ave. beach, Lincoln Park, Chicago, the morning of Oct. 2, 1921.

§†‡—*Killdeer. S.R., N.C.S.

Common.

Semipalmated Plover. T.V.

A few remain S. R., and may breed in N. Ill. Fairly common T. V.

§Piping Plover. S.R., N.

Breeds locally. Not common.

TURNSTONE.

Ruddy Turnstone. T.V.

And at times fairly common on shores of Lake Michigan.

BOB-WHITE, GROUSE, ETC.

§†‡—*Bob-white. P.R., N.C.S.

Classed as common throughout this state, but more common south.

§‡-***Ruffed Grouse. P.R., N.C.S.**

Now rather scarce and local.

§†‡-***Prairie Chicken. P.R., N.C. S.**

Still quite common locally.

Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse.

Supposed to have nested formerly in N. E. Ill. near Waukegan, Lake County. Reported as occurring within recent years in the dune region of N. W. Indiana, near Tremont (See Brennan in "The Auk" for Jan., 1918, p. 75.), where it is said to breed. There are no recent records for this state. And those referred to by Nelson in 1877 as being found in the vicinity of Waukegan during the fall season of 1863, or 1864, on the authority of T. H. Douglas of that place, are the latest, so far as known. For that reason alone the above mentioned citation from a neighboring state might readily be discredited, or regarded as doubtful at least, were it not possible to account for the occurrence on the theory of introduced birds, or descendants therefrom, used originally for game-stocking purposes. The foregoing is the first and only given record for that state; and we have been told also that specimens of this Grouse were "planted" in parts of Indiana for the special purpose named.

‡***Wild Turkey. P.R., S.**

Scarce and local.

§English Pheasant. P.R.

An introduced game-bird which seems to be quite well established in some

places within our state, local conditions being favorable, and where some added protection has been given it. In most cases, however, the experiment has proven a venture without yielding the best results.

PIGEON AND DOVE.

Passenger Pigeon.

Supposed to have once nested sparingly in N. E. Ill. Now extinct. Formerly occurred abundantly as a T. V. throughout the state.

§†‡—*Mourning Dove. S.R., N.C. S.

Common, though numbers much reduced in recent years. Winters occasionally in N. and C. Ill. and is present all winter in parts of S. Ill.

VULTURES.

†‡—*Turkey Vulture. S.R., N.C. S.

Chiefly C. and S. Rare S. R. in N. Ill. P. R. in S. Ill.

*Black Vulture. S.R., S.

Not uncommon in S. Ill.

HAWKS AND EAGLES.

—*Swallow-tailed Kite. S.R., S.

Now rare. Irregular and uncommon T. V. in other parts of state.

White-tailed Kite.

Recorded as a S. R. in S. Ill. (Mt. Carmel) Authority —Ridgway.

Mississippi Kite. S.V.

A summer visitant to S. Ill., probably less plentiful than formerly.

§†—**Marsh Hawk. S.R., N.C.S.**

A rare breeder in S. Ill. Common T. V. in many parts of state, and winters more or less plentifully over the entire state.

—***Sharp-shinned Hawk. S.R., N.C.S.**

Not common. Fairly common T. V., and wintering, as in the case of the preceding, in all sections of the state.

§††—***Cooper's Hawk. S.R., N.C. S.**

Breeds quite commonly throughout the state, and is also more or less a P. R. This and the foregoing are reported more common in winter in the southern third of state.

Goshawk. W.V.

Chiefly N. Ill. Some seasons quite plentiful.

Western Goshawk.

Accidental visitant from the west. Worthen has taken it near Warsaw.

§††—***Red-tailed Hawk. S.R., N. C.**

Apparently decreasing as a breeder in this state. A permanent resident in S. Ill., and also occurs sparingly during the winter in N. and C. Ill.

Krider's Red-tailed Hawk.

Probably accidental in Ill. A visitant from farther west. But one record so far as known, viz:—near Half Day, Lake County (Coale).

Western Red-tailed Hawk.

An occasional straggler from the west. Nelson gives a positive record near

Chicago, and Worthen states it has been taken near Warsaw.

Harlan's Hawk.

Accidental no doubt in Ill. A visitor from the south. Reported by Ridgway and Worthen from near Warsaw, and also from the Chicago Area by Woodruff.

§‡—*Red-shouldered Hawk. S. R., N.C.

The common hawk in many portions of the state. P. R. in S. Ill., and wintering to some extent in N. and C. Ill.

†—Swainson's Hawk. S.R., C. S.

And possibly N. Ill. A casual breeder in the state.

§†Broad-winged Hawk. S.R., N.C.S.

Fairly common. More common during migrations.

Mexican Goshawk.

Reported by Ridgway from Richland County. An accidental summer visitor from the tropics.

Rough-legged Hawk. T.V.

Late fall, winter and early spring visitant to many parts of state, but occurring perhaps most abundantly in the open country of Central Ill. Also a winter resident in S. Ill.

Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk.

Accidental in Ill., two records only so far as known, viz:—near the Mississippi River (Coues), and Paris, Edgar County (Cooke).

Golden Eagle.

Formerly nested in different parts of state, as has been stated. Now a rare T. V.

***Bald Eagle. S.R., N.C.S.**

But now rare. Of regular, though not very common, occurrence during migrations.

Prairie Falcon.

Accidental visitor from farther west. But few records. Ridgway gives a positive one for Rock Island County, and also mentions seeing it in Lawrence and Wabash Counties.

***Duck Hawk. S.R., S.**

Rare. Not common as a migrant or T. V. in other parts of state.

Pigeon Hawk. T.V.

Rare S. R. in N. Ill. Breeding status doubtful, but probably does not nest. Occurs regularly as a T. V., but cannot be classed as common anywhere in state.

Richardson's Pigeon Hawk.

Probably very unusual, if not of accidental, occurrence in state. Met with by Worthen at Warsaw.

§†—*Sparrow Hawk. S.R., N.

Fairly common. Occasional W. R. in N. Ill., and a permanent resident in C. and S. Ill., where common.

—*Osprey. S.R., N.C.S.

Not common. Chiefly T. V., regular in parts of state, and not very common.

OWLS.

††—*Barn Owl. P.R., C.S.A.

And nesting more or less commonly. Of casual occurrence in N. Ill.

§††—*Long-eared Owl. P.R., N. C.S.

Not uncommon in portions of state, and migrating to some extent locally.

§†—Short-eared Owl. S.R., N. C.S.

Winters more or less abundantly in C. and S. Ill., and to a lesser extent in N. Ill. Now rare as a breeder in southern portion of state. Common during migrations in many parts of state, although might be classed a permanent resident in the northern half of Illinois.

§††—*Barred Owl. P.R., N.C.S.

A permanent resident where found. Common in many places.

Great Gray Owl.

Rare and unusual winter visitant from the far north. No recent records. Both Kennicott and Nelson include it in their lists.

Richardson's Owl.

Of occasional, though rare, occurrence in state. There are several positive records from the Chicago Area, and at least two from within the state.

‡Saw-whet Owl. S.R., S.

One breeding record for the state, so far as known, viz:—Marion County (Vandercook), but a probable breeder in N. C. Ill. Not uncommon T. V., and occasional W. R. in N. Ill.,

where noted in summer to some extent. The Marion County nesting record of this bird, March 18, 1890, probably stands unique in several respects, and worthy perhaps of special mention in this connection. The eggs then taken are now a part of the Vandercook collection, the sitting female also being captured at the time. Besides, as Mr. Vandercook reports, and so far as he is aware, there are no further evidences of this Owl occurring in that locality either before or since that date.

§†‡Screech Owl. P.R., N.C.

And questionable in S. Ill.
Common resident.

**—*Southern Screech Owl. P.
R., S.**

**§†‡—*Great Horned Owl. P.R.,
N.C.S.**

Common resident in portions of the state.

Arctic Horned Owl.

Apparently no definite record for this state. Included by Nelson and reported from states adjoining.

Snowy Owl. T.V.

Irregular W. V. At times quite common, at least formerly, in the vicinity of Lake Michigan. Hess reports it from his district, but apparently it is rare in S. Ill.

Hawk Owl.

Probably very rare visitor within our limits. Reported by Nelson from Kane County (Velie) Sept. 1, 1869. Also reported from Wisconsin.

PAROQUET.**Louisiana (Carolina) Paroquet.**

Long extinct. Even in Audubon's day was fast disappearing, though still quite common in this state.

CUCKOOS and KINGFISHER.**§††—*Yellow-billed Cuckoo. S.R., N.C.S.**

Common to all parts of state.

§—*Black-billed Cuckoo. S.R., N.C.S.

Regarded as common, but of a more limited distribution apparently than the preceding.

§††—*Belted Kingfisher. S.R., N.C.S.

Of regular distribution throughout the state and remaining at times all winter, about open water, even in the northern part of state.

WOODPECKERS.**Ivory-billed Woodpecker.**

Probably extinct in Illinois. Audubon seems to have met with it within our limits. Ridgway has a distinct recollection of having seen it in his early days, and the present writer feels quite certain of hearing its call note in a swamp near Ullin, Pulaski County, in the fall of 1900. Widmann records it as taken near Morley, Scott County, Mo., Nov. 8, 1895.

§††Hairy Woodpecker. P.R., N.C.

And questionable in S. Ill. Common where found.

—*Southern Hairy Woodpecker. P.R., S.

Common.

—*Southern Downy Woodpecker. P.R., S.

Common.

§†‡Downy Woodpecker. P.R., N.C.

And questionable in S. Ill.
Common where found.

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. W.V.

Irregular fall and winter visitor to N. Ill. Several seen within the Chicago Area during the fall of 1920.

§Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. S.R., N.

Not common. Hess writes of photographing full grown young in Putnam County, N. Ill., June 1st. Common migrant. W. R. in C. and S. Ill.

‡—*Pileated Woodpecker. P.R., S.

Not uncommon.

Northern Pileated Woodpecker. P.R., N.C.

Rare in C. and N. Ill. Very doubtful as a breeder at present time, and probably of casual occurrence only as a T. V. According to Nelson and Woodruff, has occurred as a straggler within the Chicago Area, and Kennicott listed it as formerly not uncommon.

§†‡—*Red-headed Woodpecker. S.R., N.C.S.

Common. A few winter in N. and C. Ill. Common W. R. in S. Ill.

§†‡—*Red-bellied Woodpecker.
S.R., N.C.

But rare in N. Ill. Common in southern portion of state all the year round, casually occurring in winter in C. Ill.

‡—*Flicker. P.R., S.

Common the year round.

§†Northern Flicker. S.R., N.C.

Common. Some also winter in N. and C. Ill.

WHIP-POOR-WILLS, NIGHT-HAWKS, SWIFT and HUMMINGBIRD.

—*Chuck-will's-widow. S.R., S.

Not uncommon.

§†‡—*Whip-poor-will. S.R., N.C.
S.

Common in many places throughout the state. Also reported as becoming scarce, from some cause unknown, in places where once fairly common.

§†‡*Nighthawk. S.R., N.C.S.

But probably replaced largely in N. and C. Ill. by Sennett's Nighthawk, and by the following in S. Ill.

—*Florida Nighthawk. S.R., S.
Sennett's Nighthawk. S.R., N.C.

§†‡—*Chimney Swift. S.R., N.C.
S.

Common throughout the state.

§†‡—*Ruby-throated Hummingbird. S.R., N.C.S.

Common in many portions of the state.

FLYCATCHERS.

§†‡—*Kingbird. S.R., N.C.S.

Common.

Arkansas Kingbird.

Accidental within our limits, a straggler from the west, and listed here on the authority of Edward R. Ford, who reports seeing one at Willow Springs, Cook County, early in June of 1912, or 1913, the exact date of occurrence he is unable to give. Was fighting with a common Kingbird at the time, and the latter succeeded in driving it from the field.

Has wandered at times as far east as the Atlantic coast, and there are records for Mo., Iowa and Wis., but this seems to be its first appearance in Illinois.

§†‡—*Crested Flycatcher. S.R., N.C.S.

Fairly common, frequently occupying bird boxes within the settlements on private grounds.

§†‡—*Phoebe. S.R., N.C.S.

Quite common in S. Ill., but seemingly less plentiful than formerly in northern part of state.

Say's Phoebe.

An accidental straggler from the west. Recorded from Cook County (Nelson).

Olive-sided Flycatcher. T. V.

Regular, but not very common.

§†‡—*Wood Pewee. S.R., N.C.S.

Common.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

T.V.

Regular and not uncommon.

§††—*Acadian Flycatcher. S.R.,

N.C.S.

Fairly common, north; more common in S. Ill.

§††—*Traill's Flycatcher. S.R.,

N.C.S.

Quite common in favored localities.

Alder Flycatcher. T.V.

Spring and fall. Not uncommon.

§‡Least Flycatcher. S.R., N.

C.S.

Possibly absent as a breeder in extreme S. Ill. Common where found. More common during migrations.

LARKS.

Horned Lark. T.V.

Unusual, if not rare, late fall and winter visitor to N. Ill., although according to Nelson, formerly common. A flock of about two dozen was first seen by the writer Oct. 31, and later in Nov., in Grant Park, Chicago, during the fall of 1921.

§††—*Prairie Horned Lark. P.R.,

N.C.S.

Found commonly throughout the state.

**CROWS, JAYS, MAGPIES,
ETC.**

Magpie.

Kennicott recorded it in 1854 as not uncommon in winter. Its occurrence here at this day must be regarded as accidental. Has

been reported from Champaign County in the spring,
—April 26, 1914 (Hess).

§†‡**Blue Jay. P.R., N.C.**

And questionable as a breeder in S. Ill. A common resident where found.

—***Florida Blue Jay. P.R., S.**

Resident in S. Ill.

Raven.

Formerly resident, but now very rare if not absent entirely.

Northern Raven. T.V.

Occurring at very rare intervals. Resident in N. Ill. many years ago.

§†‡**Crow. P.R., N.C.**

And questionable as a breeder in S. Ill. Common.

—***Southern Crow. P.R., S.**

Resident in S. Ill.

Clarke's Nutcracker.

Accidental straggler from the west. Coale records it from Cook County.

**BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES,
ETC.**

§†**Bobolink. S.R., N.C.**

Common, and a common migrant throughout the state.

§†‡—***Cowbird. S.R., N.C.S.**

Common.

Yellow-headed Blackbird.

S.R., N.

But very locally distributed.

§†‡—***Red-winged Blackbird. S.
R., N. C.**

Abundant migrant and common breeder in state. During mild seasons a few winter in suitable places throughout the state.

*Florida Red-winged Blackbird. S. R., S.

§†Meadowlark. S.R., N.C.S.
Questionable in S. Ill.
Casual W. R. in N. and C. Ill.

‡—*Southern Meadowlark. S. R., S.

Breeding status not fully determined. Probably resident in S. Ill., and common there throughout the year.

§Western Meadowlark. N.

Same comment as above. Reported as nesting in N. W. Ill., at least, in the vicinity of Rockford, Winnebago County, where Stoddard regards it a fairly common summer resident.

§†‡—*Orchard Oriole. S.R., N.C. S.

More common in S. Ill.

§†‡—*Baltimore Oriole. S.R., N. C.S.

Common in many places.

Rusty Blackbird. T.V.

Common. Reported as wintering rarely in N. Ill. Not common W. R. in S. Ill.

Brewer's Blackbird.

Accidental straggler from the west. Apparently but one positive record for the state—Mt. Carmel (Ridgeway).

§†‡—*Bronzed Grackle. S.R., N. C.S.

Common. Nests commonly in the Chicago parks. During mild seasons a few winter in suitable places in all parts of state.

FINCHES, SPARROWS, ETC.

Evening Grosbeak. T.V.

Irregular W. V. to N. Ill., and found chiefly near Lake Michigan.

Pine Grosbeak. T.V.

Very irregular late fall and winter visitor to N. Ill., and found in same places as the preceding.

Purple Finch. S.R., N.

Common T. V.
A few winter in parts of the state, and casually in N. Ill.

**§††—*House Sparrow. P.R., N.C.
S.**

Abundant, particularly in and about the larger cities and towns.

**European Tree Sparrow. P.
R., S.**

Like the preceding an introduced species, though, in this instance, but locally established, or naturalized, in the vicinity of St. Louis. Otto Widmann writes under date of Nov. 19, 1921, of finding it as far back as twenty-five years ago in at least four of the Illinois counties, and the probabilities are its range has been extended somewhat since then.

The counties named, and places mentioned where found, are as follows, viz:— Jersey (Grafton); Madison (Alton and Godfrey); St. Clair (Belleville, etc.), and Monroe (Columbia).

Local observers in this state apparently have overlooked this interesting bird, owing perhaps to its modest and retiring habits, or confused it, possibly, in some way with its more boisterous and aggressive cousin the House Sparrow.

Crossbill. T.V.

Irregular and erratic in its movements, and confined

for the most part to the region about Lake Michigan.

Newfoundland Crossbill.

T.V.

Has occurred with the preceding in Lake County, where Coale, Sanborn, and Stoddard found it in large flocks, almost to the exclusion of the former, during the late fall and early winter of 1916-17. The last was seen on Jan. 11, by Thomas H. Douglas of Waukegan.

These occurrences have been verified from specimens taken at the time, by such good authorities as Oberholser, Bent and Bangs, and also by other equally well-known ornithologists.

White-winged Crossbill.

T.V.

Very irregular late fall and winter visitor to N. Ill., and chiefly in the vicinity of Lake Michigan.

Hoary Redpoll.

Rare winter visitant. Reported from both N. and S. Ill. by Ridgway.

Redpoll. W.V.

At least to northern part of state, and some seasons quite common.

Holboell's Redpoll. (?)

May occur very rarely as a T. V., but the records are much confused.

Greater Redpoll.

Very rare fall and probably W. V. Records from the Chicago Area by Cooke and Woodruff.

§†‡—*Goldfinch. S.R., N.

And wintering quite commonly at times. P. R. in C. and S. Ill., where common.

Pine Siskin. T.V.

Irregular and erratic. Some seasons abundant. An occasional W. R. in S. Ill.

Snow Bunting. T.V.

Late fall and winter visitant to N. Ill. Quite common at times along the shore of Lake Michigan.

Lapland Longspur. T.V.

Abundant fall, winter and spring visitant, to N. and C. Ill., remaining quite late in spring, some years well into May, in N. Ill.

Smith's Longspur. T.V.

Not infrequent and probably more common than generally supposed, both spring and fall, in N. Ill.

Chestnut-collared Longspur.

Accidental straggler from the western plains. Recorded from near Orland, Cook County (Coale).

McCown's Longspur.

Accidental visitant from the west. Coale reports three from Champaign County.

§†‡—*Vesper Sparrow. S.R., N.C. S.

Common in N. and C. Ill., but uncommon to very rare summer resident in S. Ill.

§*Savannah Sparrow. S.R., N.S.

Common T. V., and fairly common breeder in N. Ill., but very rare in S. Ill. Probably winters to some extent in S. Ill., and may, very rarely, in C. Ill.

§††—***Grasshopper Sparrow. S.R.,**
N.C.S.

Common. Possibly less so in the Chicago Area than formerly.

§—***Henslow's Sparrow. S.R.,**
N.C.S.

Common in some localities, but rather locally distributed.

§**Leconte's Sparrow.**

Recorded by Abbott as breeding in N. E. Ill., but record questioned. However, egg specimens, representing the foregoing, and reported from this state, were pronounced by the Smithsonian authorities as belonging to this bird (Ford).

§**Nelson's Sparrow. S.R., N.**

Not common. Chiefly T. V. Reported by Woodruff as a breeder in N. E. Ill., and nesting within the Chicago Area.

§††—***Lark Sparrow. S.R., N.C.S.**

Of local distribution and apparently not as common as formerly; at least in N. Ill.

Harris's Sparrow. T.V.

Irregular visitor from farther west. Records fairly numerous, and more regular in recent years.

White-crowned Sparrow.

T.V.

Possibly a rare breeder in extreme Northern Illinois, as it is known to be a casual S. R. in Southern Wisconsin, and according to Kumlein and Hollister, has nested near Madison. Dr. Hoy also reports a few nesting near Racine.

Regular T. V. Cannot be classed as extremely common, though some seasons fairly numerous. Ridgway gives it as a W. R., sometimes in large numbers, in Southern Illinois.

White-throated Sparrow.
T.V.

Probably nests sparingly in the northern counties of the state. Abundant T. V., spring and fall, and common to abundant winter resident in C. and S. Ill.

Tree Sparrow. W.V.

Common winter visitant to all sections of state.

§†‡—*Chipping Sparrow. S.R., N. C.S.

Quite common, but far less plentiful than formerly in N. E. Ill.

Clay-colored Sparrow. S. R., N.

Classified as S. R. in N. Ill. Possibly more plentiful as a migrant than generally supposed.

§†‡—*Field Sparrow. S.R., N.C.S.

Common in all parts of state. Common W. R. in S. Ill.

Slate-colored Junco. T.V.

Abundant fall, winter and spring in all portions of the state. Numbers less in winter in N. Ill.

Shufeldt's Junco.

Accidental straggler from the west. Met with by Coale and Praeger in Lake and Hancock Counties respectively. Sanborn reports the capture of a third specimen, the latter being taken by himself, at Beach Lake Co., March 19, 1916.

Montana Junco. T.V.

Has been regarded as accidental, but probably more numerous than the records indicate. Rare, or absent, and again sometimes common, as a winter resident in Southern Illinois, Ridgway writes.

There are positive records for the Chicago Area, by Ridgway and Woodruff, and a number of unquestionably good sight records made within the same district.

††—*Bachman's Sparrow. S. R., N.C.S.

But chiefly S. Ill. Rare in N. Ill.

§††*Song Sparrow. S.R., N.C.S.

Rather rare S. R. in S. Ill. Common to abundant in most parts of state. Occasional W. R. in N. and C. Ill., and common in winter in S. Ill.

§Lincoln's Sparrow. S.R., N.

Not common. Fairly common migrant. Winters in S. Ill., and rarely in the northern part of state.

§†Swamp Sparrow. S.R., N. C.S.

But questionable in extreme S. Ill. Fairly common. More plentiful during migrations. Winters in S. Ill. Hess regards it a rare breeder in his section.

Fox Sparrow. T.V.

Common. Winters casually in N. Ill., but common during the same period in C. and S. Ill.

§††—*Towhee. S.R., N.C.S.

Common. Rather common W. R. in S. Ill., and of cas-

ual, or rare, occurrence in the more northern parts of state.

Arctic Towhee.

Accidental. One record for N. E. Ill. (Woodruff), and reported from S. Wis.

§††—*Cardinal. P.R., N.C.S.

Common in lower half of state.

§††Rose-breasted Grosbeak. S. R., N.C.S.

But rare or wanting, as a breeder, in extreme S. Ill. Fairly common in many places. Also a migrant, or T. V., throughout the state.

—Blue Grosbeak. S.R., S.

Reported by Ridgway and Nelson as rare in S. Ill.

§††—*Indigo Bunting. S.R., N.C. S.

Common to all parts of state.

Painted Bunting.

Rare summer visitor to S. Ill. Ridgway reports it from Wabash County.

§††—*Dickcissel. S.R., N.C.S.

Common generally, though erratic at times and changeable in abundance.

TANAGERS.

§††—*Scarlet Tanager. S.R., N.C. S.

Locally common and of general distribution throughout the state.

††—*Summer Tanager. S.R., N. C.S.

Rare S. R. in N. Ill. Common in southern portion of state.

SWALLOWS.**§†—*Purple Martin. S.R., N.C.S.**

But numbers reduced, or wanting now, in many places.

§†—*Cliff Swallow. S.R., N.C.S.

Formerly common, but scarce now, or wanting, in many parts of state. More common T. V.

§†—*Barn Swallow. S.R., N.C.S.

Quite common. Less plentiful than formerly, though apparently increasing.

§†—*Tree Swallow. S.R., N.C.S.

Common locally. More abundant during migrations.

Northern Violet-green Swallow.

Accidental visitor from the west. Reported from Chicago by Woodruff.

§†—*Bank Swallow. S.R., N.C.S.

Of marked sociability, nesting together in good sized colonies and distributed well throughout the state.

§†—*Rough-winged Swallow. S.R., N.C.S.

Far less sociable, often nesting in isolated pairs.

WAXWINGS.***Bohemian Waxwing. T.V.**

Irregular and rare W. V., chiefly to N. Ill. A heavy flight occurred in the region about Lake Michigan during the winter of 1919-20. Also recorded from Pulaski County, S. Ill. (Forbes).

§†—*Cedar Waxwing. S.R., N.C.S.

Sometimes W. R., but rather erratic in movements.

SHRIKES.**Northern Shrike. W.V.**

Formerly common in N. Ill. Now less plentiful. Casual in C. Ill., but rare or wanting in S. Ill.

Loggerhead Shrike. S.R., S.

Regarded by Cory as a summer resident in S. Ill. Evidently rare. His conclusions are based on three specimens from that section. The majority, he thinks, are intermediate between this and the following.

§†‡—*Migrant Shrike. S.R., N.C.

P. R. in S. Ill., but not abundant. The common Shrike of the state.

VIREOS.**§†‡—*Red-eyed Vireo. S.R., N.C. S.**

Common.

Philadelphia Vireo. T.V.

Possibly nests in N. Ill, and very rarely in north-central part of state. Not very common T. V. Nelson, however, regarded it a common migrant.

§†‡—*Warbling Vireo. S.R., N.C. S.

Fairly common in some localities.

§—*Yellow-throated Vireo. S. R., N.C.S.

More common in southern portion of state.

Blue-headed Vireo. T.V.

Regular migrant, though not extremely common.

†‡—*White-eyed Vireo. S.R., N. C.S.

Not common S. R. in N. Ill. Common in the more southern portions of state.

§†—*Bell's Vireo. S.R., N.C.S.

Not common S. R. in N. Ill.
More or less of local distribution and quite common in parts of the state, chiefly south.

WARBLERS.**§—*Black and White Warbler.
S.R., N.S.**

And possibly nesting in C. Ill. Common T. V.

**§†*Prothonotary Warbler. S.
R., N.C.S.**

Locally abundant. Not common in N. Ill.

**Swainson's Warbler. S.R.,
S.**

Rare and somewhat local.

**††*Worm-eating Warbler. S.
R., N.C.S.**

Rare S. R. in N. Ill. Common in S. Ill.

**Bachman's Warbler. S.R.,
S.**

Listed here as new to Illinois on the authority of Robert Ridgway, who states positively of having found it in the vicinity of Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, during the spring, or breeding season, of 1878, while investigating the bird-life of that locality in company with William Brewster.

Considering the supposed extreme rarity of this Warbler, and the fact that no specimen was taken, it was not thought advisable at that time to publish the record, fearing it might be seriously questioned; and the above statement until now never has appeared in print. Future in-

vestigations doubtless will clearly establish the fact of its being a regular summer resident within our borders, though perhaps limited as to numbers, and of very local distribution, in the extreme southern portions of state.

**§†—*Blue-winged Warbler. S.
R., N.C.S.**

Rather rare and local in N. Ill.

**†Golden-winged Warbler. S.
R., N.C.S.**

But chiefly N. Ill. Of local distribution as a S. R. More common during migrations.

**Nashville Warbler. S.R., N.
Authority of Ridgway.
Common T. V.**

**Orange-crowned Warbler.
T.V.**

Apparently not common, though easily overlooked.

**Tennessee Warbler. T.V.
Common both spring and
fall.**

***Northern Parula Warbler.
S.R., N.C.S.**

Rather local as a breeder, but not uncommon T. V.

**Cape May Warbler. T.V.
Regular, and some seasons
quite numerous.**

**§††—*Yellow Warbler. S.R., N.C.
S.**

Common.

**Black-throated Blue War-
bler. T.V.**

Common.

Myrtle Warbler. T.V.

Abundant. Casual W. R. in S. Ill.

Magnolia Warbler. T.V.

Very nearly as plentiful as the preceding.

§—*Cerulean Warbler. S.R., N.C.S.

Breeds locally in N. Ill.
Common in S. Ill.

Chestnut-sided Warbler. S.R., N.

May nest in S. Ill., as there is a breeding record for S. E. Missouri (Gault). Common migrant spring and fall.

Bay-breasted Warbler. T.V.

Common.

Black-poll Warbler. T.V.

Common.

Blackburnian Warbler. T.V.

Common.

***Sycamore Warbler. S.R.**

Apparently confined as S. R. to S. Ill., where common. Rare in N. Ill.

Black-throated Green Warbler. S.R., N.

Authority of Nelson. Common T. V.

Kirtland's Warbler. T.V.

The rarest of our warblers. Definite spring records from Glen Ellyn, DuPage County (Gault); Winnebago County (Dickinson), and Morgan Park, Chicago (Blackwelder); made in the order named. The Southward flight to its winter home in the Bahamas is east of Illinois.

***Pine Warbler. S.R., N.C.S.**

A local breeder and not very common migrant at the present day.

Palm Warbler. T.V.

Abundant.

**§*Prairie Warbler. S.R., N.C.
S.**

But uncommon in N. Ill.
Scattered records for this
state. Apparently not very
common.

**§†-*Oven-bird. S.R., N.C.S.
Common.**

Water-thrush. T.V.

Fairly common.

Grinnell's Water-thrush.

T.V.

Quite likely a S. R. in N.
Ill. Apparently outnumbering
the preceding; at least
in N. E. Ill.

**§††-*Louisiana Water-thrush.
S.R., N.C.S.**

But chiefly C. and S. Common
south. Found nesting
in Lake County, N. E. Ill.
(Gault).

**§††-*Kentucky Warbler. S.R.,
N.C.S.**

But rare in N. Ill. Common
in S. Ill. Hess reports finding
its nest in Putnam
County, N. Ill.

Connecticut Warbler. T.V.

Tolerably common in
spring, late summer and
fall.

Mourning Warbler. T.V.

Fairly common, some seasons
quite common.

**§††-*Maryland Yellow-throat. S.
R., N.C.S.**

Probably the most abundant
of our S. R. Warblers.

**§††-*Yellow-breasted Chat. S.R.,
N.C.S.**

A rather local breeder in
N. Ill. Common in southern
portions of state. But ex-

ceedingly rare now, in places, according to Ridgway's observations.

†*Hooded Warbler. S.R., N.
C.S.

Rare S. R. in N. Ill. Nests abundantly in S. Ill.—locally at least.

Wilson's Warbler. T.V.
Common.

Canadian Warbler. T.V.
Common.

§†—*Redstart. S.R., N.C.S.

Common in many portions of the state. Less numerous in N. Ill. than formerly.

PIPIT.

Pipit. T.V.

Common in many parts of the open country. Sparingly W. R. in S. Ill.

MOCKINGBIRDS, WRENS,
ETC.

††—*Mockingbird. S.R., N.C.

P. R. in S. Ill., though rare now, in places, as Ridgway informs us. Rare S. R. in N. Ill., and there are instances known of its having wintered in that section of the state.

§††—*Catbird. S.R., N.C.S.

Breeds abundantly throughout the state.

§††—*Brown Thrasher. S.R., N.
C.S.

Nests commonly in all parts of the state.

§††—*Carolina Wren. S.R., N.C.
S.

Not common S. R. in N. Ill. Common in southern half of state, although practically extirpated in places, according to Ridgway. Winters casually in N. Ill.

§†—*Bewick's Wren. S.R., N.C.
S.

Rare S. R. in N. Ill. Common in S. Ill., to some extent being replaced there by the following.

§†—*House Wren. S.R., N.C.S.

Common. Increasing, apparently in N. Ill. as well as in the southern parts of state.

—*Western House Wren.

Apparently more common than the preceding, but breeding status not fully determined.

Winter Wren. T.V.

Fairly common spring and fall in N. Ill. Hess also reports it common in winter in his section, while Ridgway regards it rare in his locality, and found in winter only. Evidently of more or less local and unequal distribution, while within our limits, taking state as a whole.

§Short-billed Marsh Wren.
S.R., N.C.S.

Common locally.

§†—*Long-billed Marsh Wren.
S.R., N.C.S.

Common in suitable localities.

Prairie Marsh Wren. S.R.,
N.

But breeding status not fully determined.

CREEPERS.

Brown Creeper, T.V.

Chiefly, and a possible breeder N. C. S. Common during migrations. W. R. in S. Ill., and winters casually in N. Ill.

NUTHATCHES AND TIT-MICE.

§†White-breasted Nuthatch.

P.R., N.C.

And questionable, as a breeder (resident form), in S. Ill.

—*Florida White-breasted Nuthatch. P.R., S.

§Red-breasted Nuthatch. S.

R., N.

Rare. Tolerably common migrant, occasionally wintering, a few at least, in C. and S. Ill. Also rare W. R. in N. Ill.

§†‡—*Tufted Titmouse. P.R., N. C.S.

Uncommon S. R. in N. Ill., although wintering there to some extent. Common in southern portions of state.

§†Chickadee. P.R., N.C.

Common.

‡—*Carolina Chickadee. P.R., S.

Apparently confined to S. Ill., as a resident bird.

Hudsonian Chickadee.

Very irregular and rare winter visitor to N. Ill.

KINGLETS AND GNAT-CATCHERS.

Golden-crowned Kinglet.

T.V.

Common, a few wintering in all parts of state.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet. T.

V.

Perhaps more numerous than the preceding. Casual W. R. in N. Ill.

§†—*Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. S.
R., N.C.S.

Commoner in the southern portions of the state. Now rare in some places, where formerly it nested regularly, in northern part of state.

Townsend's Solitaire.

Accidental visitor from the west. One record—Waukegan, Lake County, (Nelson).

THRUSHES, BLUEBIRDS,
ETC.

§†—*Wood Thrush. S.R., N.C.S.

Common in places, though exceedingly rare now in Richland County. So Ridgway informs us.

§†Veery. S.R., N.C.
Chiefly T. V.

Willow Thrush. S.R.

The common form in Northeastern Illinois. Very likely nests within our limits.

Gray-cheeked Thrush. T.V.
Very common.

Bicknell's Thrush. T.V.

Possibly a straggler within our limits. Records from Hancock County (Ridgway), and Lake County (Coale), the latter having met with it twice, the last a crippled specimen found Sept. 22, 1921 in his yard at Highland Park, Lake County.

Olive-backed Thrush. T.V.
Probably the most numerous of our Thrushes.

Alaska Hermit Thrush.

Accidental visitor from the west. One record from N. E. Ill., Lake County, (Coale).

Hermit Thrush. T.V.

Common. Sometimes found all winter in S. Ill.

§†Robin. S.R., N.C.

Abundant. Casual W. R. in all sections of the state —individuals N. and C., and remaining in small numbers in S. Ill.

‡—*Southern Robin. S.R., S.**§††—*Bluebird. S.R., N.C.**

Not as plentiful in parts of states as formerly, especially N. E. Ill. P. R. in S. Ill.

Red-headed Chickadee.

Very scarce in winter.

KINGLETS AND CATCHERS.**Golden-crown Catcher.**

T.V. Common.

Blue-bellied Flycatcher.

T.V. Common.

Blue-headed Vireo.

T.V. Common.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

T.V. Common.

Blue-headed Grosbeak.

T.V. Common.





